

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9331.—VOL. LVII.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1868.

PRICE TWO PENCE.

BIRTHS.
On the 5th of March, at her residence, Roskill-street, Redfern, Mrs. PARSONS HOBSON, of a son.

On the 1st instant, at her residence, Bent Head Road, Mrs. EDWARD HOBSON, of a son.

On the 11th instant, at her residence, Darling-street East, EDWARD, Mrs. CHARLES RAGAN, of a daughter.

On the 12th instant, at Bowral, the wife of the Rev. J. H. COLE, of a son.

DEATHS.
On the 1st of March, at Bowden, Sydney, in her 12th year, Mrs. MARY SWANSON, greatly beloved by her parents, for upwards of 30 years, for four generations, in England, Tasmania, and New South Wales.

On the 1st instant, at the residence of her father, Mr. John Ward, No. 26, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, GARDNER ANN, the beloved wife of Mr. James Dugdale, Carpenter, a native of England, and a widow, who was born with Christian fortitude, aged 25 years. *Required in peace.*

On Easter Monday, 13th April, 1868, at Riversdale, Mr. WALTER HENRY HILL, of the Survey Department, aged 60 years.

On the 15th instant, after a long and painful illness, OWEN PARKER, Esq., of 18, Pitt-street, Sydney, to all who knew him.

On the 15th instant, at Westholme, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, Mrs. BEECHER, wife of J. S. MITCHELL, aged 46 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND. The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship AVOCAR.

ASIA.—Passenger and General Agent, will be despatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, speck, and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 23rd April, 1868, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to

HENRY MOORE, Agent, Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 28th March, 1868.

Passengers embarking on the return passage within six months after arrival in England, or vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of one-fifth from the amount of passage money.

DIRECT ROUTE TO EUROPE.—The public are respectfully informed that passengers will be able to travel from SYDNEY TO SOUTHAMPTON DIRECT, via the Isthmus of PANAMA, and the ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited).

STEAM TO ENGLAND, CALIFORNIA, and NEW YORK via PANAMA, in conjunction with the steamship of the Royal Mail Steamship Company, the London, and Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The new steamship

MATURA.

1786 tons, 2000 horse-power, G. E. BROWN, Engineer, is appointed to leave Sydney for PANAMA, Friday, May 1st, at 1 p.m., with her Majesty's mails.

Through bills of lading are issued at moderate rates, and shippers may rely on regular delivery, in good order, in schedule time.

This company's steamers leave Sydney on the 1st, and 10th of each month, and the 5th of each month, are due at Panama on the 4th or 5th of the following month, and will form regular connection there as follows:

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Leave Colon on the 6th or 7th, arriving at Southampton 20th of each month.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Leave Colon 12th or 13th, arriving at New York 20th or 21st of each month.

Passengers booked from all this company's agencies, at their respective ports, in Canada, St. Thomas, Havana, Trinidad, Vera Cruz, and Durango.

First-class passengers are allowed 336 lbs., 100 cubic feet for luggage; second-class, 168 lbs., or 15 cubic feet, which may be delivered at the Company's Office twenty-four hours before sailing, or the day before, when it will be labelled, manifested, and measured.

All access is to be paid for as measurement goods, without premium.

For full particulars, rates of freight, passage, &c., apply at the Company's Office.

H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

RETURNO TICKETS.

at a fare and a half for the double journey, for Southampton or Panama, available for twelve months.

STEAM TO HOKITIKA and GREY Direct.

REDUCED FARE.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail steamship

EDMONT.

A. W. Jack, commander, will be despatched for HOKITIKA and GREY, at 4 p.m., FRIDAY, April 17th.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office.

H. B. BRUNSON, General Manager.

STEAM TO NEWZEALAND and ADELAIDE, with Passengers and Cargo.

To Adelaid every TUESDAY.

The ALDINGA, 500 tons.

The COORONG, 400 tons.

To BLUFF HARBOUR, OTAGO, CANTERBURY, WELLINGTON, NELSON, HOKITIKA, and other Ports. Every Ten Days.

The COOK, 1000 tons.

The GOTHEBORG, 800 tons.

The OMEO, 1000 tons.

M'NEECHAN, BLACKWOOD, and CO., King-street, Melbourne.

THE AUSTRALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—Arrive Saturday afternoon, at 3 p.m. Place—Salon, 55, Colon, 13; Steamer, 116.

TO ADELAIDE direct (on route to King George's Sound).—Arrive Saturday afternoon, at 3 p.m.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Williams, to-night Saturday, at 11; and Coonaburra, Saturday night, at 11.

TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Williams, Monday morning.

TO TENTERFIELD RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded by Contractors on Saturday night.

TO BRISBANE.—Florence Irving, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5, and City of Brisbane, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Timoree (for passengers only), Saturday afternoon, at 3, and Baluchon, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Saxonia, 48 hours after arrival.

TO COONABURRA.—Wade, 5th May.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Leichhardt, Tuesday, 8th.

Steam is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

To the Hunter River, 2000 tons, for Newcastle to Sydney and back.—Salon, 25, steamer, 100 tons.

Raymond Terns, and Clarence Town to Sydney and back. Saloon, 30; steamer, 18. Same rates from Sydney.

FRED. H. TROUTON, Manager.

C. AND J. R. S. CO.—GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, NEWCASTLE.—The AGNES IRVING, on FRIDAY, April 13.

W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE, leaving Strathallan's Wharf, EVERY THURSDAY.

The new steamship DAMDENONG, just arrived from England, and in conjunction with the well-known steamship YUGU YANG.

One of them will be despatched as follows:—

YOU YANGS (direct), THIS DAY, 10th April,

carrying both passengers and cargo.

Saloon £4 0 0

Return ticket 1 10 0

The attention of grand-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in these vessels, having enclosed cards for females and families.

REIGHTS AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

For particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., George-street, Sydney.

STEAMER TO BRISBANE WATER, on FRIDAY, at 5 a.m., from Strathallan's Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—CITY OF HOBART, TUESDAY, 21st instant. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd.

CLIFFORD VINEAR, FOR BIRMINGHAM RIVER.

Clipper ship, 1000 tons, bound to Liverpool, calls at this port this MORNING, London, to all points of river. Freight or passage, apply SHORT, Victoria Wharf, and CO., Agents.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

LLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS

TO WOLONGONG.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at noon.

CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at noon.

MORUYA.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at noon.

MONAVAL.—Kembla, THIS DAY, at noon.

SHOALHAVEN.—Illawarra, to MOROW, at 11 p.m.

ULAMBULLA.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.

MERIMBULA.—Hunton, WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA AT HALF THE RAILWAY FARES.

FROM PATENT SLIP WHARF, SYDNEY,

AT 6, 9, and 11 a.m., and 1 p.m., calling at HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, Esq., or at Pitt-street Table.

For particulars apply to Captain GILCHRIST, on board, or to MONTFORD, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON direct, sailing from MELBOURNE on or about 11th May.—The AI clipper passenger ship VIMERA, 1000 tons; J. J. Gordon, commander.

This fine ship for several years maintained a high character in the China and Japan trades, and regularly.

First, Second, and Third Class passengers will be taken.

A liberal allowance made for passage to Melbourne.

For freight or passage apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

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This fine ship for several

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BRISBANE.

WEDNESDAY.

There were rumours that a Fenian demonstration was to take place at Easter on the diggings, and a large number of special constables were sworn in, but no attempt of the kind was made.

The quartz reefs are, some of them, showing well; Nugent, Brown, and Lord's claim of the Lady Mary, yielded four hundred ounces gold last week.

The prisoner who escaped from sub-inspector Cleghorn, was recaptured at Gayndah.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY.

Parliament met to-day, and adjourned till Tuesday next. The Governor intimated, through the present Minister, that Mr. Sladen had relinquished the task of forming a Ministry; and Mr. Beckett had been sent for.

Hockin, Manning, and others, were being tried at Rockhampton on the 4th instant, for being concerned in the Fenian riot. Bell refused.

Adelaide.—Langhorne (4), from Sydney.

At auction, Marlybone, an entire, brought 600 guineas; Token, 250 guineas; The Fly, 350 guineas; The Swallow, 170 guineas; Sausage, 245 guineas. The other seven brought good prices.

There is speculation in tea. 6000 chests changed hands.

The Starcher's cargo of sugar sold at current rates.

Believe me, my dear Sir, my fidelity to you.

F. ST. ROBERTS.

ADLAIDE.

WEDNESDAY.

Business, owing to the races, Maitland Place was won by J. G. Gifford's Ladapo; the Adelaide Cup was won by Cupbearer; Coddie, second; Lanchester Witch, third.

At the imitations to-day, the following were performed:—"Reindeer," "Red Necks" and "Bucco;" "Noonoo," "Carr and Calton," "Encounter Bay," and "Evening."

The Government refused to postpone the Mount Gambier land sale.

Open market untraded.

SALTER.—Aldings. The sailing of the Alexandra is postponed till Friday.

EXPORT TO SYDNEY.

[By ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

It is expected that Great Britain will be Sydney for February 26, 1868, having a decrease of 470,000 on the 26th of January.

On the 26th of January, 6000; hardware, 5520; umbrellas, 4124; copper, 4778; blankets, 1607; hats, 1238; wrought leather, 122,000; saddle, 1400; books, 1300; paper, 1250; stationery, 1100; piano, 1130; hardware, 4409; tin plates, 1000; ironed, 7000; gallons; tape, 200; corn, 200; maize, 160; mutton, 400; tobacco, 120; rum, 10,672 gallons; cheese, 9206 gallons; wine, 11,663 gallons; beer, 3725 gallons; ditto in glass, 12,659 gallons; cheese, 163 cwt.; mutton, 839 cwt.; oilmen's stores, 2357; vires, 2355 gallons; currants, 1735 cwt.; apothecaries' were £257.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

A SUMMERTIME meeting of the Church Society of the Diocese of Sydney was held last evening, in the Infant Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street. There was a very large attendance. His Excellency the Governor presided.

His Excellency, in opening the meeting, observed that he had been connected with the society for so short a period that he had not been acquainted with its operations to such an extent, but with the year 1867, he had every reason to believe that the society was one which deserved the hearty support of all members of the Church of England.

He then called upon the Dean of Sydney to read his address on the subject of the Prince Alfred Memorial, together with a list of subscribers to the fund.

Mr. E. M. Sayers, president of the society, read his address on the subject of the Prince Alfred Memorial, together with a list of subscribers to the fund.

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TURF CELEBRITIES.

(Argus, in the Morning Post.)
SINCE I last addressed your readers three names, equally honourable in their respective spheres, have passed away, leaving behind them a troop of friends who were attached to them from their honourable line of conduct and excellent social qualities. Sir Henry Des Vaux was no popularity hunter, although most popular with his own friends, and a most enjoyable companion. Lord Chesterfield brought him out on the turf, and shortly after the death of that nobleman, whose loss he felt very much, he gave up. The brood mare Dilbar, which Lord Chesterfield gave him, was the foundation of his stud, and from her he bred Diligence, Drakewell, and Heartbreaker. Then he got another good mare from General Anson in Muffetree, who was the dam of Comforter, with whom he won the City and Suburban in 1860, after a dead heat with Lord Nelson. Among the other animals Sir Henry bred may be mentioned Crown Prince, Lady Sophie, and Knight of the Garter, all of which have paid their training bills in one shape or another. A more honourable man never existed in all the relations of life, and in the present state of the turf he will be very much missed for the value of his counsels to the Jockey Club. Then comes poor Alfred Day to be considered, for the termination of whose illness I had prepared your readers for some little time. As the Russells, the Greys, and the Elliots rank among the governing families of England, so the Days may be said to take the foremost position among the riding families of the country; and Alfred may be termed its chief ornament, for he combined the knowledge of pace of "Old John" with the fine finishing powers of Young John; and what more could be desired? He was born on the 3rd November, 1830, and when the height of a stable buck he was brought out, before he was quite 11 years of age, to ride Shocking Mamma for Mr. Osbaldeston in the Cesarewitch of 1841, in which, as might be expected, he was nowhere. Reared from such a stock, riding came to him as naturally as fighting to a Napier; and, possessed of a frame which particularly fitted him for it, he took to a horse like a duck to water, and, as a proof how he profited by experience, I may instance that he won the Goodwood Stakes for Mr. Wreford, on Franchise, before he had completed his 14th year. A couple of years afterwards he won the Cambridgeshire on The Prior of St. Margaret's, beating Job Marson on String, who was considered a certainty for it by Lord Edward Russell and friends. Three years afterwards saw him in every print-seller's shop in the country, with his saddle in his hand going to ride The Hero, with whom he became associated as much as Wells was with Fisherman, for he won the Doncaster Cup as well as the Ascot Cup two years in succession on him, and likewise the Great Ebor Handicap at York when the old chestnut carried no less than 9 st. 4 lb., and 40 to 1 was freely offered against him. Then came his famous race with Old Dan Tucker for the Great Yorkshire Stakes, in which he clearly outdrode poor Frank Butler upon Nunnykirk, to the great annoyance of Scott's stable, who wanted him a favourite for the Leger in order to hedge their money. At York, also, he made, perhaps, his greatest hit, when with Vivandiere, he defeated Frank again on Lord Derby's Iris. Three times between the distance and the winning post was he beaten, and yet in the end he contrived to win by a head. Honest John almost went mad on the occasion, and talked of the performance for months afterwards. But Mr. Greville did even more, for he made Alfred a present of a "tenner," and wrote to one of his most intimate friends in Ireland saying that he never witnessed a finer piece of jockeyship in his life, and whenever the subject has been discussed this last argument which I have advanced has invariably put an end to further disquisition. Coming back to Newmarket, I may remark that the heath fairly rose at him, when on The Flea beat Charissa for the One Thousand, and in the three Two Thousand, which he won on Pitsford, The Hermit, and Promised Land, he rode as quietly and unconcernedly as if he had been leading an exercise gallop at home, and as the little coachman said of himself, in allusion to his big rival, "he did that by artifice which the other achieved by strength." At Ascot he rode three very remarkable races, which were very much talked of at the time. One was when he won the New Stakes, with Alvediston for his brother William; the other when he carried off the Ascot Stakes with Buckthorn for Lord Palmerston, when he lay so far away at starting that it was generally remarked in the stand that Alfred Day was beaten off from the first moment. Still, as he suspected, all the others came back to him, and availing himself of his usual one run, to the astonishment of every one, and of the occupants of the royal stand in particular, he won very cleverly, and both owner and jockey were equally pleased with the result. His third great victory on the royal course was at the following meeting, when he managed to get the Ascot Cup on West Australian for Lord Londesborough, who was very desirous, after giving such a large sum for him to Mr. Bowes, to win it, to add to his collection at Grimston. This Alfred Day accomplished for him, after a terrible fight with Job Marson, on Kingstone, who was only beaten by a neck. From the crippled state of West Australian's legs strong fears were entertained they would give way in the race, and his jockey avowed to me that he never had such an anxious task on his hands in his life. After the race the "West" retired into private life, with his blushing honours thick upon him. Nothing either could have been finer than his steers of Andover for the Derby, or of Mincie of the Oaks; and if his knowledge of pace had not been first-rate, he would never have got Kingstone second to Wild Bayreay in his Derby. In short, Alfred Day was quite as much entitled to be called a heaven-born jockey as William Pitt, a Minister, while his language testified to the excellence of his education and the good use he made of it. Of Danebury he was quite as much the prop as William Scott was of Whitehill, and he was a universal favourite with all the noblemen and gentlemen of the stable, because he never took a liberty with them, and never forgot his proper position. He was by no means a strong jockey, but he was remarkable for the excellence of his seat, and the fitness of his hand, which were almost unexampled, and he may be said to have ridden well for the unappreciative million. He suffered very much from wasting, which left him so weak that at times he could scarcely do justice to the animals he rode, and which exposed him occasionally to ill-natured remarks from those who little knew he could hardly sit on his horse or walk with his saddle into the weighing-room. His two last mounts were on Ackworth, for Mr. Hill, at Epsom, and on Golden Dust, for Mr. Brayley, at some provincial meeting. How I cannot at this moment call to mind. How he got Trumpeter third for the Derby, and how he won for Sir Robert Peel his great matches with Anton against Kent, and Anton.

against Luff, are matters of history that will be long talked of by racing men. With hounds he was as good as with racehorses, and he was one of the very few jockeys who knew not only what hunting meant, but also the etiquette of the hunting field. He likewise was a capital shot, especially at pigeons, and on one occasion he killed no less than 94 birds out of 100; while with his left he was wonderfully quick. In addition to these qualifications he could take his own part at cricket, and at all other rustic sports. Had he been spared to continue his career as a trainer he would no doubt have distinguished himself as much as he had done in the saddle, for when he had the horses which his old employer, Mr. Padwick, kindly gave him, he brought them out first-rate fettle, and he quickly discovered that the *forte* of Julius was staying, and not speed. He also bought Lecturer as a yearling, and recommended the Marquis of Hastings to buy him, which he did, for £500 and contingencies. Charley Boyce, the third subject of my obituary notice, was as a steeple-chaser what Alfred Day was on the flat, and may be said to have been the only cross-country jockey the Blue Coat School ever turned out. During his career he won the Grand National on Emigrant, and most of the great steeple-chases of the day. His manners were respectful and good, and he had an innate sense of fun as Tom Oliver himself, and could tell an anecdote almost as well, which is saying a great deal for him. His death, I believe, was caused by consumption, and by all who knew him he will be much regretted.

REPRESENTATIVE AND NON-REPRESENTATIVE NEWSPAPERS.

(From the Westminster Gazette.)

KINGSHIP—the royal hereditary power possessed by the crowned and anointed leaders of the nation—is becoming every day less honoured, less popular in Europe; its essential character is changed; government is shifting its basis; power is passing from the King to a certain class in the nation. This class is not conservative in its instincts like the highest, nor destructive like the lowest, but it is influenced by either and partakes of the character of both. This great middle class in Europe preoccupied with its own business and ignorant for the most part of politics, allows in most of the countries of the continent the most incapable or the most ambitious or the most intriguing of its members to become its spokesman and electors; and these, in their turn, are easily swayed by popular demagogues, by self-constituted leaders, by organised societies, open or secret, and by the Press. Acting upon such material, the Press creates a public opinion, which expresses neither the wishes nor the interests either of the bulk of the people or of its most cultivated classes; but before the dictates of this fictitious public opinion, law, legitimate rights, constituted authority, and religion itself are expected to give way. Society in Europe—those who govern and give the initiative to action—are falling more and more under the power of the Press; it is therefore, to say the least, a curious study to watch and note, each one in his own circle, the influence and character of these irresponsible guides of the people, these teachers of the intellectual Gospel of the nineteenth century, these priests and kings of modern society.

In England the great organ of the unthinking multitude in the reading classes is the *Times*. It cannot be called a representative paper, for it represents no class, no principles, no opinions save the fluctuating opinion of the moment. Now Tory, now Whig, now Puseyite, now Broad Church, it is the great political and religious weathercock of the country. It is quick in catching the breath of every wind, and glides gently round from point to point without resistance or regret. In the day when the Puseyite movement was taking the lead in the country, the *Times* was only too glad to place its columns at the disposal of the great leader of the movement. Indeed the influence of the *Times*, or more properly speaking its power of pleasing, arises from the fact that it is the reflex of current opinion, and finds arguments to enable men to justify to themselves the opinions they wish to hold. The conversion of the *Times* is not infrequent. Sudden events happen which cause a revolution in public opinion; this revolution from one point to another, as it is sharp and quick, demands an almost instantaneous justification. There is no time for those gentle gradations which the *Times* delights in, and which it is so consummate a master of.

It represents no principles, no fixed opinions; it merely reflects, though with singular accuracy, the passing changes of opinion in the popular mind. Such a course of conduct in the *Times*, though wanting in morality, is profitable, and its multitudinous readers are not ashamed of themselves or of their organ. On the other hand, the *Daily News* is a true representative paper. It has views of its own in which it believes, and which, under all circumstances, it consistently upholds. Although utterly differing in its principles and from its liberalism, which is closer to the continental type than is to be found elsewhere in England, there is pleasure and profit in reading such a paper, not only because it is ably and well written, but because it represents truly and fully the views of its party.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, the best purveyor of news in England, is as far as it goes, a representative paper. It represents intellectual unbelief. But it would be unfair to put down all of its very numerous readers as supporters of its principles. A certain number, it is to be hoped, seek only its excellently digested news, and do not share its un-Christian ethics.

The *Saturday Review*, again, is the most widely-spread and most popular of weekly papers among the educated classes, but it can scarcely be called a representative paper, or said to be influential in creating a school of thought, or of effectually supporting any definite system. Its principles, and the conclusions it draws from facts as they arise, are too contradictory and uncertain to create a lasting impression on the minds of its readers. We often find, side by side in the same number, views and arguments diametrically opposed to each other. Now we are gratified by a just and thoughtful disquisition on the truth of the Christian religion or the beauties of Christian ethics, and now we are startled by the avowal of atheistical propositions or offended by moral discussions bordering on the indecent. Now Dr. Maistre is like an unrefined man lost in a forest in an unknown land; it makes explorations innumerable in various directions, but works on no settled plan, pursues no consistent aim, and consequently arrives at no conclusive results. The sum-total of the effect it produces where it does not simply lead to mental disputation, is an unsatisfactory intellectual craving and a hopelessness of result which is near akin to scepticism.

The *Spectator*, on the other hand, has definite aims in view, which it pursues with vigorous, almost ruthless logic. Every line

that it writes converges to one end, and there is nothing written between the lines. It represents ideas, which it follows out on every occasion; it is a powerful, because a consistently of its own school of thought. It is a representative paper, and, therefore more influential in forming the mind of the country than journals of a far wider circulation, which have no definite aims, or are subject to the action of contradictory principles. The English Press has no able representative, than the *Spectator* of the growing intellectual unbelief of the day. Pity such powers are devoted to such a cause!

And here we ought to stop, in our brief review of representative and non-representative papers, but it did not seem incumbent on us to make a few remarks on our Catholic journals. We have, in reality, no representative paper. The *Tablet* is the best known and the oldest established paper, and it has earned for itself an honourable character for consistency as a political partisan; but, in a body so divided on politics as the Catholics of England are, this very partisanship of necessity limits its influence. Besides the party questions to which it is chiefly devoted are of too narrow an issue to entitle the *Tablet* to rank as a representative paper. The *Weekly Register* and *Catholic Opinion* are little more than industrious if somewhat indiscriminate purveyors of Catholic news and of other men's knowledge. One who is, perhaps, the most brilliant writer of the present day obtains the consideration of all his friends for his dreadful headaches. We have all heard of Sidney Smith's wit and humour, but Sidney Smith was also subject to fits of deep depression of which the *Tablet* gives no account, nor of any other man. They are a penalty for the exertion of his talents, and a scourge against the exertion that will kill. I may be argued, on too scanty an induction, but it always seems to me that the more acute the intellect the greater is the liability to nervous headache. One who is, perhaps, the most brilliant writer of the present day obtains the consideration of all his friends for his dreadful headaches. We have all heard of Sidney Smith's wit and humour, but Sidney Smith was also subject to fits of deep depression of which the *Tablet* gives no account, nor of any other man. They are a penalty for the exertion of his talents, and a scourge against the exertion that will kill. 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